FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 DECEMBER 1984

Lebanon

In talks in Damascus with President Amin al-Jumayyil, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad stressed that Syria supports Lebanon "with force" in its efforts to liberate its territories and establish sovereignty over them, according to Damascus television. Earlier, after his talks in Syria on 26 December, Minister of Public Works, Transport, and Tourism Walid Junblatt began a visit to Amman, *AL-RA'Y* revealed.

On the issue of IDF withdrawal, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin doubted that a unilateral move could bring security for Israel's northern settlements, citing a reasonable minimum level of security as his condition for withdrawal, in remarks noted by Jerusalem radio. When he discussed the withdrawal with the visiting Italian defense minister, Rabin reiterated that unless Lebanon agrees to UNIFIL deployment in the northern sector of the occupied area, Israel will have to take a "hard look" at the Al-Naqurah talks, *THE JERUSALEM POST* reported. The Italian minister offered to increase Italy's UNIFIL contingent, the paper added. Meanwhile, southern Lebanese speakers at a new year gathering in Metulla urged the Israeli and Lebanese governments to provide for regional security, warning that rash moves would allow a takeover by the area's radical elements, according to Jerusalem radio.

As armed clashes continued in the Al-Kharrub area, an army command meeting at Al-Yarzi decided to call a "firm" ceasefire, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, adding that the meeting also decided to start "intensive" work by the committee charged with implementing the coastal and Al-Kharrub security plans. Previously, a series of artillery attacks and cease-fires occurred between Progressive Socialist Party and Phalangist forces in the Al-Kharrub and mountain areas, according to the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio and Radio Free Lebanon as well as Voice of Lebanon radio. At the same time, clashes in West Beirut led to the closure of some crossing points between its sectors, Voice of Lebanon radio stated. In the Al-Biqa' area, two car bombs killed three people and wounded five, Lebanese security sources cited by Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed. In a separate report, the radio claimed pro-'Arafat elements and dissidents were fighting in the Sabra Palestinian camp using automatic weapons and rockets.

Iran

Condemning the recent bomb explosion in Tehran which killed six people, Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi asserted in a speech cited by Tehran radio that this was an attempt by "counterrevolutionary groups" to cover up their internal disputes. At the 27 December Majlis session, the Majlis speaker asked why the powers which claim to combat terrorism were sheltering counterrevolutionaries who had exposed their "inhuman nature" in the bomb attack, according to the radio.

Reporting on the DPRK foreign minister's visit, IRNA noted that he met with the Majlis speaker, the prime minister, the president, and again with the foreign minister.

OPEC

Agreement was reached to set up a system to monitor adherence to OPEC production quotas at the second round of the 72d OPEC ministers' conference in Geneva, KUNA reported. The monitoring body will not be authorized to impose sanctions on states which violate OPEC decisions, official OPEC sources told INA, but it will expose the violators and the violations.

Afghanistan

On the anniversary of Afghanistan's occupation, Kabul has been placed on full military alert, according to Tehran radio. At the same time, a Foreign Ministry statement carried by BAKHTAR accused Pakistan of coupling a new wave of hostile acts against the DRA with "deceptive" claims that the DRA has carried out air raids on Pakistani territory in order to disrupt the atmosphere at the upcoming Geneva negotiations.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 251 *28 December 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Foreign Ministry Urges Pakistan To Cease Provocation ..... C 1
Keshtmand Meets With Badakhshan Provincial Figures ..... C 1
FRG Paper Views Soviet Presence After 5 Years *[Bonn DIE WELT 22 Dec]* ..... C 1
Efforts Against Mujahidin Noted *[Bonn DIE WELT 22 Dec]* ..... C 4
Kabul Military on Full Alert on Anniversary *[Tehran]* ..... C 5
Mujahidin To Receive SAM's From Varied Sources *[Lahore JANG 19 Dec]* ..... C 5
Pakistani Paper on Iranian Aid to Mujahidin *[Lahore JANG 19 Dec]* ..... C 5
Emigres Condemn Karmal, Soviet Occupation *[Tehran]* ..... C 5
Former King on 5th Anniversary of 'Intervention' *[ANSA]* ..... C 6
Two Afghan Students Defect to Pakistan *[Karachi JASARAT 23 Dec]* ..... C 6
Ministers Open New Oil Processing Center ..... C 6

INDIA

'Brisk Polling' in 2d Round Lok Sabha Elections ..... E 1
Congress-I Leads ..... E 1
BJP Leader Vajpayee Defeated ..... E 1
Spokesman on Charges Against Jasbir Singh *[AFP]* ..... E 1

PAKISTAN

Zia on Election, Non-Bengalis in Bangladesh ..... F 1
PRC President Greets Zia on Referendum ..... F 1
Editorial Urges Zia To Gain People's Support *[JASARAT 21 Dec]* ..... F 1
Arrest of 'Several NDP Leaders' Announced *[Delhi]* ..... F 1
Editorial Scores BBC Referendum Reportage *[JANG 22 Dec]* ..... F 1
India's 'Complaints' on Bilateral Ties Scored *[NAWA-E WAQT 16 Dec]* ..... F 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Mixed Reaction To Dropping Proposals on Tamils *[AFP]* ..... G 1

IRAN

Khomeyni Emphasizes Judiciary's Independence ..... I 1
Khamene'i Speaks on U.S. 'Terrorism,' OPEC ..... I 1
Musavi Stresses Need for Revolutionary Unity ..... I 2
Musavi Addresses Officers on War Economy ..... I 2
Prime Minister Musavi Chairs Cabinet Meeting ..... I 2
Majlis Speaker Condemns Tehran Bombing ..... I 3
Khamene'i, Hashemi-Rafsanjani at Tehran Seminar ..... I 3
Reportage on DPRK Foreign Minister's Visit ..... I 3
Velayati-Kim Yong-nam Talks ..... I 3
Khamene'i Receives DPRK Official ..... I 4
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,954 ..... I 4
Guard Corps Announces Maneuvers for Combatants ..... I 4
Foreign Military Attaches Visit POW Camp ..... I 4
Oil Ministry Issues Statement on OPEC Conference ..... I 5

Oil Ministry Announces Production Figures ..... I 6
Envoy Discusses Ties With UAE Foreign Minister ..... I 6
Kuwait Intimidates, Deports 34 Iranian Residents ..... I 6
Kuwait Expels More Iranians ..... I 6
Indian Envoy Relays Rajiv Gandhi's Message ..... I 6
Tehran Views Terror Campaigns Against Iran ..... I 6

Foreign Ministry Urges Pakistan To Cease Provocation

LD271735 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1130 GMT 2 Dec 84

["DRA Foreign Ministry Statement" — BAKHTAR headline]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Dec (BAKHTAR) — For some time the militarist aggressive forces of Pakistan, under the order of the authority of the regime in Islamabad, have embarked upon a series of armed aggressions and provocations along the borders of the DRA. During the last 2 months they have made DRA territory the target of their heavy and long-range artillery fire on more than 19 occasions.

Simultaneously with these aggressions and provocations, the Pakistani authorities have embarked on a deceptive outcry, pretending that the DRA Armed Forces have attacked some Pakistani territories from the air.

The DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs has protested to the Government of Pakistan regarding these armed aggressions and hostile provocations, and has also informed our beloved compatriots, the United Nations and international public opinion of this fresh conspiracy, which is considered a new dimension of the undeclared war by imperialism, hegemonism and reaction of the region through the military regime of Pakistan.

The people of the DRA and peace-loving humanity throughout the world are well aware of the imperialist intrigues against our country which are hatched in Washington and Beijing and are then implemented by the ruling regime in Islamabad. Pakistan's new wave of armed aggressions and provocations along the DRA borders, coupled with the daily increasing number of counter-revolutionary bands infiltrating the DRA, is a result of the despair of imperialist hegemonist and reactionary circles because of the defeat of their plans for slowing down the process of revolutionary changes in our country.

These hostile actions are also direclty linked with the forthcoming talks in Geneva. Past experience shows that Pakistan, whenever the time approaches for talks in Geneva, embarks on a series of planned actions for intensifying the situation and disrupting the atmosphere of negotiations.

The rumors and groundless random allegations concerning the alleged attacks by DRA aircraft on Pakistani territory are aimed soley at concealing the blatant aggressions and the hostile provocations of Pakistan against the territory of the DRA. It is obvious that, by using the stories of false threats from the Afghan side, Pakistan wants to obtain still more offensive destructive modern weapons and to transform Pakistan into a powder keg whose explosion would seriously endanger not only Pakistan's neighbors but also the entire region.

The people of the world have realized the essence of this propaganda conspiracy and have recognized that, by engaging in these aggressions and provocations, Pakistan wants to provoke the patience of Afghanistan and force the DRA to retaliate. And then Pakistan, portraying itself to world public opinion as the victim, would show that it is the DRA that is to be blamed for intensifying tension and for not solving the questions around Afghanistan, in particular when the time for the next round of talks in Geneva is close. These hostile actions of Pakistan are completely contradictory to that country's claims in international forums concerning its intentions to reach a solution to the question around Afghanistan and the progress of talks.

The DRA once again points out that our basic principles are based on the consolidation of peaceful coexistence, and there is no place for creating tension and aggression in them. However, if hostile aggression and provocation against the DRA continue from Pakistani soil, then the people of Afghanistan, who have arisen in defense of the gains of their revolution, are determined to deal a shattering blow at every sort of conspiracy and aggression against the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country.

The DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that Pakistan should put a stop as soon as possible to the series of armed border provocations and also its armed interference against the DRA and, instead of fomenting tension in the region and disseminating false and groundless propaganda, take a sincere step forward toward solving the questions around Afghanistan on the basis of the constructive proposals of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981 through direct talks with the DRA. This is the desire of the people of Afghanistan, the people of the region including the people of Pakistan, and of peace-loving mankind.

Keshtmand Meets With Badakhshan Provincial Figures

LD272040 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] DRA Council of Ministers Chairman Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand met this afternoon in the headquarters of the Council of Ministers with the representatives of the people of Badakhshan, including a number of the chairmen, vice chairmen, and members of the National Fatherland Front districts, subdistricts, and provincial councils, elders, ulema, and social figures of the province. In his talk about the national policy of the PDPA and the DRA Government, the chairman of the Council of Ministers assured them that practical maasures necessary to meet their legitimate demands will be taken.

Speaking on behalf of the people of Badakhshan, a number of the elders once again expressed their comprehensive cooperation with the implementation of the revolutionary government's policy in their province, as well as for the defense of the April revolution's gains.

FRG Paper Views Soviet Presence After 5 Years

DW271159 Bonn DIE WELT in German 22 Dec 84 p 6

[Walter H. Rueb article: "Subjugation Fails, Extermination Under Way"]

[Text] The 5th year of Soviet occupation of Afghanistan will be completed on 27 December. In addressing the UN General Assembly, Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative to the United Nations, called the situation in the occupied country "a human catastrophe and a military blind alley."

After 5 years, the balance sheet looks bad for the Soviet aggressor as well as for the Communist regime of Babrak Karmal — the Red Army has failed to subjugate the Afghan people, and the Karmal government is hated more than ever and continues to be rejected by the overwhelming majority of Afghans.

Nothing illustrates the political situation in Afghanistan better than the facts. The number of political prisoners is greater than ever; the governor of a fair-sized town is forced to to drive to his office in an armored vehicle and with an escort; KHAD, the secret police, is receiving heavy funding and is omnipresent; the government enjoys neither authority nor support; hardly anyone is prepared to obey without being forced to; and Karmal's arm does not reach anywhere beyond the bastions safeguarded by the Russians.

It is only the Red Army's immense display of power that keeps the Karmal regime alive. Arbitrary arrests, abductions, and torture occur daily; house searches without court orders as well as pillage by armed bands in the service of the regime are the rule; and proper court proceedings against political opponents are unknown.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has for years been refused entry into the occupied country. The rulers in Kabul are perfectly aware what would happen once representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross gained access to the country's prisons. Anyone registered by the Red Cross cannot be liquidated without proper court proceedings — not even by a despotic regime....

Is it any wonder that Afghanistan is taking refuge behind an iron curtain? Only sparse reports on the genocide in the Hindu Kush reach the outside because entry permits are granted only to those journalists who are guaranteed to report benevolently on the aggressor and the regime he protects.

Freedom Radio set up by Germans

Media representatives on the side of the resistance are pursued by the Soviets and Karmal troops. The case of French television reporter Jacques Abouchar just recently proved how dangerous it is to look for the truth behind the iron curtain along the Hindu Kush. The rulers in Moscow and Kabul are not interested in having the death cries from places where people are being slaughtered transmitted to the free world, which is the reason given by Bundeswehr Major Erik Kothny, as he outlined the reason for the installation of the "Voice of Free Afghanistan" transmitter he set up.

Consequently, there is only a small number of armed Afghan soldiers who are defending the Democratic People's Republic of Afghanistan. The Afghan Army, which had a strength of 100,000 men when the Red Army marched in 5 yers ago, is now a mere 30,000 soldiers whose value has dropped to zero because of disobedience, lack of discipline, desertion, and defection to the mujahidin.

The process of shrinkage was to be halted by forced recruitment. Commandos for forcible recruitment comb the streets of Afghanistan's towns in search of reinforcements for the decimated Army. Adolescents are abducted, and quite often men who have already lost adult sons in the 5-year war are forced to follow the flag... but the desired strength of the Army remains a pipe dream. For this reason the Russians must almost alone bear the burden of the war. By the way, only after 3 years of war did Moscow admit that "a limited contingent of Soviet troops" is being maintained in the country "for the selfless, fraternal support of the achievements of the Afghan people...." In 1982, the contingent was increased from 100,000 to 135,000 men, and then to the present strength of 200,000 in the fall of 1984.

Since the most recent change in the Kremlin, the Red Army has been employing new tactics in its actions against the Afghan resistance. Two characteristic features are striking: large-scale saturation bombing and well prepared offensives with large troop units in the country's interior.

For 4 years, the Soviets had confined themselves to controlling Afghanistan's cities, airports, military bases, and the circular highway through the country, which is important for logistics. It was only on a case by case basis that hamlets and towns were punished with air raids for attacks launched against Soviet troops in their vicinity.

Today, hamelts and towns are being leveled in annihilation air raids. The Soviets carried out the first action with this new combat method in the Panjsher valley in the spring of 1984. For the first time since World War II aircraft took off from bases in the Soviet Union to carry out high altitude saturation bombing in another country. Herat and a dozen neighboring villages in the west of the country were razed to the ground by saturation bombing last summer.

One Million Dead, 5 Million Refugees

The Soviets' new tactics are intended to destroy the bases of livelihood of the civilian population, to ultimately chase these people away, and thus to destroy logistic support to the resistance.

The Soviets' action against the resistance and the Afghan civilian population has caused the number of casualties to increase to more than 1.2. million, and the army of refugees in Pakistan to 3.2 million, and in Iran to 1.7 million people. UN representative Kirkpatrick said: "Visitors have described Qandahar, Afghanistan's second largest city, as a living graveyard; Herat is described as a ghost town...."

The Russians' strategy of annihilation and eradication has not only seriously affected the Afghan people but also Afghanistan's economy and agriculture. Factories stand empty, and intellectuals and skilled workers have fled or joined the resistance in the mountains. The land remains uncultivated and there is an acute shortage of food in many areas — in some places even famine — primarily because harvests and livestock holdings have been burned and destroyed on purpose.

The Soviets' war against the Afghan people has already lasted longer than World War II; yet even after 5 years, the resistance is by no means weaker, but has become rather stronger and more resolute. "In Afghanistan we are seeing that rulers can gain power through force, but that the mere possession of power does

not necessarily cause submission, but, on the contrary, provokes resistance," U.S. representative Kirkpatrick said. "Even though their country has been conquered, overrun, and occupied, and even though the citizens are being murdered, the Afghan people are putting up resistance. This resistance has become a modern-day legend."

The Afghans' resistance is also better organized and coordinated today than it was at the beginning of the war, and recently it has been equipped with at least a minimum number of surface-to-air missiles. Guerilla leaders Gulbuddin, Hektmatyar, Burhanuddin Rabbani, and Mohammad Nabi Mohammedi in Peshawar, Pakistan are optimistic in their assessement of their forces' potential, as well as of the possibilities for the resistance to continue the campaign successfully against the world's strongest military power. "Our situation is good," fundamentalist chief Hekmatyar says. "We have more experience and at long last also rockets, and we are not afraid of the enemy troops which have just been reinforced to a strength of 230,000 men."

Professor Rabbani, the political and military head of the resistance in the legendary Panjsher valley, proudly pointed out the mujahidins' unparalleled successes in 1984. "In the Panjsher valley, the Russians even suffered defeat in their seventh offensive," Rabbani said. "We seized large quantities of weapons, including rockets. In the interior of Afghanistan, we have begun training mujahidin how to use rockets."

What worries the guerillas is the Russians' new tactic of employing airborne commando troops. They intervene with surprise military actions in various areas. To tie the network of airborne commando troops closely together throughout Afghanistan, new military air fields are currently being constructed near the Iranian border south of Herat and southeast of the Soviet Air Force base at Shindand.

The resistance is not excited by the Russians' attempt to cut off or at least hinder the infiltration of guerillas by amassing troops along the Pakistani-Afghan border. All guerilla leaders are convinced that the topography and the inadequate number of Soviet troops will make this project impossible. "In reality, the Red Army's troops concentration along the border is meant for the Pakistanis," observers in Islamabad and Peshawar believe. "Pakistan is to be intimidated and distrubed. Ziaul Haq's policy and his generous aid to Afghan refugees, the tolerance toward the Afghan resistance organizations in Peshawar, the arms trade in the country, and Pakistan's availability as an arms channel and rear echelon for the mujahidin have long been a thorn in the side of the Russians. By means of intimidation, they plan to induce Pakistan to discontinue all aid to the Afghans. Even the air raids and artillery barrages along the border form part of Moscow and Kabul's policy of picking at Pakistan.

With particular anger, the rulers in Kabul accuse the government in Islamabad of promoting the endeavors of free Afghanistan to achieve at long last a united front after years of dissension. There is scarcely anything that Moscow and Kabul fear more than a unification of the Afghans. However, the hopes nourished a year ago that Afghanistan's resistance would get a legitimate leader in addition to the sympathy of the world public have not come true. It is doubtful, to say the least, that a national assembly of parties and groups and the election of a leader, which have been announced repeatedly, will materialize next year.

The moderate parties of Mohammad, Mujadiddi, and Gilani continue to favor rallying behind former King Zahir Shah, while the fundamentalist parties, and above all Hekmatyar's Hezbi Islami, categorically reject a united front behind the former king, who is living in exile in Rome.

However, well-informed observers contend that in the interior of Afghanistan, a united front is not only being promoted, but has been practiced for quite some time.

Freedom Fighters Want a United Front

Fazal Aqbar, former director of Radio Kabul and present chief of the Afghan Information and Documentation Center in Peshawar, said that "70 percent of all commanders support a united front. Even the fundamentalist liberation fighters in the country's interior want a united front."

Many conversations held in Peshawar and in the interior of Afghanistan do indeed reveal that most liberation fighters, irrespective of their party affiliation, support a united front. Therefore, the political leaders in exile in Pakistan are faced with a danger. Unless they achieve agreement soon and unite behind a legitimate leader, the mujahidin will form the united front without them.

Years ago, former King Zahir Shah called on his compatriots to form a united front. "The martyrs demand unity," the king wrote. This year, the Afghans are looking toward Washington with special hope. Good news is coming — the United States is prepared to give the Afghan resistance $280 million next year — twice as much as in the past fiscal year. Since the Soviet invasion 5 years ago, U.S. military aid thus amounts to $625 million or the equivalent of nearly DM2 billion.

Resistance against the world power along the Hindu Kush will continue, even if the Soviet leadership places all its bets on the destruction and expulsion of the obstinate Afghans. Swiss military scientist Albert A. Stahel believes that the Afghan resistance will be able to withstand the superpower for at least another 10-15 years. However, he draws attention to a historical parallel of more than 60 years ago — the destruction of the resistance of the Muslim basmachi in 1921-30 in the central Asian republics that border on Afghanistan and today are part of the USSR.

"At that time, Muslims were also resisting the young Soviet Union with guerrilla warfare," Stahel writes. "This resistance was smashed by two measures implemented by the Soviet leadership — measures that are being applied identically today: 1. The purposeful expulsion of the people to neighboring foreign countries — at that time Afghanistan, today Pakistan; and 2. The conclusion of an agreement with the emir of Afghanistan... perhaps Pakistan will sooner or later have to follow Afghanistan's example because of its geographical position and conclude a similar agreement with the Soviets — this time against the Afghan resistance fighters."

Efforts Against Mujahidin Noted

DW271443 Bonn DIE WELT in German 22 Dec 84 p 6

[Walter H. Rueb article: "Kabul 1984: Terror, Infamy, and Rockets"]

[Text] Nowhere else are the strength and the stamina of the Afghan resistance as evident as in Kabul, where for months the mujahidin have been contesting the Soviet control over the capital, even though the city is a veritable army camp.

The destruction of the rural infrastructure and thus of the former home bases of the resistance is causing increasing numbers of mujahidin to infiltrate daily into the big cities, where the guerrillas are safe from air raids, airborne commando troops, and armored attacks. In the cities they can still find what the Soviets systematically destroyed last year with their new strategy in rural areas and the mountains — they can find a place that gives them cover and supply, information, and, in general, all kinds of logistic support.

The Soviets, Karmal's army, and the police are having a hard time getting a hand on the new conditions. Unlike the mujahidin, they must have regard for the civilian population whenever they fire a shot, and they are forced to operate in an increasingly more dangerous environment. For months now, hardly a day or night has passed without guerrilla raids against targets in the capital. The reports on these attacks follow a general pattern — first the guerrillas fire on the Soviet Embassy, then on the palace of the former king, then the official residence of Babrak Karmal, Communist Party headquarters, the Defense Ministry, the police academy, the polytech nical institute, the bus station, and the Soviet residential districts.

In May 1984, the liberation fighters attacked and destroyed the Soviets' largest airport in afghanistan, 50 km north of Kabul. For days, Soviet airplanes were unable to take off or land at Baghram and, thus, were unable to take part in the seventh offensive in the Panjsher valley. The airport was also repeatedly attacked in the fall with rockets and heavy weapons.

Quite a few observers attribute the replacement of Afghan Defense Minister Dagarwal Abdol Qader to the events of 26 November 1984 in Kabul. On that day, rockets fell on the presidential palace; although Babrak Karmal was unharmed, several Soviet Army members were killed or wounded. In the evening of the same day, seven rockets were fired on the Kabul diplomatic quarter and a garrison in the vincinity of the German Goethe Institute was hit. One rocket hit the residence of the Japanese charge d'affaires and another rocket wrecked a Frenchman's house.

Two days later, the mujahidin used rockets to attack the biggest hotel in Kabul, where delegates from 41 countries had participated in a conference. The number of dead and wounded was considerable. Meanwhile, just outside the city, a Soviet transport helicopter was hit by a guerrilla surface-to-air missile and crashed and burned. This was 3 days after the explosion on the airport runway of a helicopter carrying Soveit Army members and 4 weeks after an An-6 aircraft of the Red Army with 240 soldiers on board was downed.

Training 8-Year-Olds To Be Child Soldiers

The determination and remorselessness of the resistance in the capital are the answer to the Red Army's brutal action in the countryside. At the same time, the guerrillas new strategy indicates that the mujahidin feel secure in a big city. In this connection, a phrase coined by Afghanistan expert and scientist Louis Dupree comes to mind. He said: "You can destroy Afghanistan, but you cannot conquer it."

Nevertheless, the Soviets have been trying to do just that for the past 5 yers, lately with diabolical methods. They are sending Afghan children aged 8-15 years of age to the Soviet Union and are training them to be child soldiers or trying to turn them into good Communists in their country. In the final analysis, sending children out serves the goal of making Afghanistan become Communist at any cost.

In November 1984, 870 children were sent in two groups to the Soviet Union from Kabul. After a short training period, the child soldiers return to the Afghan battle area as specialists in assassination, while the good Communists will only get to see their homeland again after 10 years.

Adults have recently also been sent to the Soviet Union, for instance, under the pretext of vocational training. Some are promised recuperation in the USSR from serious illnesses. Anyone who yields to the pressure brought to bear in such cases is doomed — among his noncommunist neighbors he gains the reputation of being a sympathizer with the Soviet occupation power, becomes isolated, then ostracized, and is finally driven completely into the arms of the Soviets.

Under the label of "citizens' self-defense system," Babrak Karmal's Communist regime has lately been employing another two methods to thin the ranks of the political opponents in the capital and strengthen the army of his own followers.

The Communists provide weapons and money to the inhabitants of large housing blocks and houses. The weapons are intended for combating subversive elements, while the money is payment for "patriotic services."

Great Fear of the Secret Service

Anyone who is reluctant to take up arms is visited by the Afghan secret service. The citizens feel threatened that the secret service will find out why this or that Afghan wants to be excluded from the defense of home and fatherland. Only a few people risk a meeting with KHAD, the dreaded secret service. Whoever gets involved with officials of this service usually ends up in jail and later in the Pol-E-Kharki prison, from which hardly anyone ever returns.

There is yet another nonmilitary defense system in the capital. It serves security in the public administration and, under the name "Civilian Defense System," has already caused many tragedies. Only after a person has gotten to know this system can he understand Kabul's citizens' abhorrence of it.

Once a week, all personnel of enterprises, as well as employees and civil servants of the city and of the country's ministries, are called on to protect their offices and other workplaces against "bandits" and "counterrevolutionary scum" in a nightly vigil.

Every secretary, low-ranking public official, and municipal gardener or utility worker is handed a submachine gun and given the warning to watch out for subversive elements and to fire at them in case of emergency.

The number of skirmishes between members of the public administration and urban guerrillas, who use darkness and the nightly curfew to their advantage, rose to the hundreds shortly after the introduction of the "Civilian Defense System." In most cases, the battle-tested mujahidin came out the victors. The harmless citizens, forced by an inhuman system to perform armed guard duty, only rarely had an opportunity to explain to an amazed former neighbor, friend, or relative why he was sudenly facing the resistance fighter with a weapon....

The civilian defenders of the administration who have not been compromised even after duty tours over several weeks finally have to "do patrol car duty." This is what Kabul's citizens call armed rides by members of the public administration through the city in broad daylight. The inventors of these rides have received a lot of praise. The only purpose of these rides is to expose the staff member to the view of his fellow citizens as he rides in an armored vehicle of the hated Karmal regime. Whoever has rode through the city in such a vehicle is lost. In the eyes of the anticommunists, the rider is a collaborator, even a traitor. If he wants to survive, he is forced to depend on the protection of the Karmal henchmen. In this way, the weak puppet regime of Babrak Karmal forces defenseless citizens to its side almost without coercion and solely with meanness and evil.

The Karmal advisers' imagination in forcing obstinate Afghans to the Communist side in this manner is well paid. The aforementioned departments have the highest-paid positions in the municipal adminsitration. Even in the view of the critical Russians, the staffs of these departments are really doing a good job.

Kabul Military on Full Alert on Anniversary

LD271347 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] On the occasion of Afghanistan's military occupation [as heard], the Babrak Karmal regime, fearing attacks by Afghan Muslim revolutionaries against strategic points in Kabul, has put on full alert all government forces and the occupation army in the Afghan capital. This is taking place at a time when stringent security measures have been adopted around Kabul and around government buildings and when the number of patrols by the army of the regime ruling Afghanistan has been doubled on important highways and bridges in that country.

Despite the fact that ever since coming to power Babrak Karmal, the head of the Afghan ruling regime, has been annually declaring a state of full alert on the anniversary of Afghanistan's occupation, attacks by Afghan Muslim revolutionaries against strategic points and government organizations on this day have been consistently successful.

Mujahidin To Receive SAM's From Varied Sources

GF271230 Lahore JANG in Urdu 19 Dec 84 p 8

[Text] London (*JANG* foreign desk) — The mujahidin in Afghanistan who are fighting against the Soviet Union are about to receive new weapons which will change the strategy of the war in Afghanistan. According to British press reports, with American capital, Israeli technology, and Egyptian industry, the Afghan mujahidin are to be equipped with sophisticated Soviet SAM-7 missiles. These missiles are being manufactured by Egypt and will be supplied to the mujahidin early next year.

The report adds that the United States is paying for the missiles because the Reagan administration wants the Soviet Union to suffer for its invasion of Afghanistan. According to the report, it seems that the Reagan administration believes that the Soviet Union might win, if nothing is done, through its strategy of attacking the Afghan mujahidin with helicopters. It is on this account that the decision was made to equip the mujahidin with the misslies.

Pakistani Paper on Iranian Aid to Mujahidin

GF271124 Lahore JANG in Urdu 19 Dec 84 P 8

[Text] A Western diplomat has claimed that Iran is aiding the Afghan mujahidin in their resistance operations against the Soviet Union. While insisting on remaining anonymous, he said that Iran had supported the mujahidin in their attack on the Soviet convoy which was heading toward Kabul from Herat on 7 December. He declined to give further details but said several Soviet armored vehicles were destroyed in this attack.

The Soviet Union has been accusing Pakistan and Iran for supporting the Afghan mujahidin. Observers in Islamabad referred to the widescale coverage given to the operations of the Mujahidin by Tehran radio, and to the closure of the Iranian Consulate in Herat. Iran in return has ordered the closure of the Afghan Consulate in Mashhad.

Emigres Condemn Karmal, Soviet Occupation

LD271157 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] To mark the beginning of the 6th anniversary of Afghanistan's military occupation by the USSR, thousands of Afghan emigres residing in Tehran participated in an auspicious march this morning. The march went from Baharestan Square to Imam Husayn Square. The demonstrators, chanting such slogans as "Islam is victorious" and "East and West are vanquished," was led by Afghan clergymen. During these ceremonies one of the clergyman exposed the crimes perpetrated by the regime ruling Afghanistan and by the occupation forces. In conclusion, a 10-point resolution was read which was supported by the demonstrators with shouts of God is great.

The resolution referred in part to the crimes perpetrated by the Soviet occupation forces. It said: The nation of Afghanistan is alive and steadfast. Speaking on the 6th anniversary of Afghanistan's military occupation, we, the joint staff command of the Afghan Muslim mujahidin and emigres in the Islamic Republic of Iran, hereby expose to the world the crimes perpetrated by the occupation forces. We hereby declare the just, future demands of the Muslim nation of Afghanistan, which include the unconditional withdrawal of the occupation troops from Afghanistan, the payment of reparations, compensation for the losses, and the trial of the ringleaders of these crimes.

The resolution reads further: The Muslim people of Afghanistan deem the only path to solving the problem of Afghanistan as continuing and stepping up the armed jihad, and consider any form of political solution as tantamount to a betrayal of the aspiration of the Afghan nation, and therefore condemn it. The Muslim nation of Afghanistan must have the right to determine its own destiny.

The resolution also demands the condemnation of the use of chemical weapons by the aggressors; the retrieval of Afghan embassies, particularly those in the Islamic countries, from the clutches of the Karmal regime; the unity, coordination and monolithicism of all truly Islamic parties and organizations, and the condemnation of all dissemination of discord and sowing of division.

In conclusion, the resolution condemns the aggression perpetrated by Iraq's Zionist regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran and also the hypocritical plots by the United States and the Zionist regime against the Islamic revolution, and expresses support for the liberation movements waging struggle against world arrogance.

Former King on 5th Anniversary of 'Intervention'

AU271938 Rome ANSA in English 1900 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, December 27 — Former King Muhammad Zahir Shah of Afghanistan, who has lived in exile in Rome for many years, today urged the Soviet Union to accept negotiations to solve the Afghan problem on the basis of the resolutions approved by the United Nations.

The former monarch has recently been emerging as a reference-point for the moderate wing of the opponents to Soviet intervention in the central Asian state.

He said that while Moscow declares itself ready for a peaceful solution in words, it in fact continued its military escalation in Afghanistan.

The former king's message for the fifth anniversary of Soviet intervention said that if the Soviet Union showed a "positive attitude to U.N. resolutions demanding Soviet withdrawal and self-determination for Afghanistan, this would "certainly facilitate solving the Afghan problem." A solution could be achieved through "direct talks between the parties involved and the representatives of the Afghan people", the message said.

Two Afghan Students Defect to Pakistan

GF280802 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 23 Dec 84 P 1

[Excerpt] Two students from Kabul University have defected and entered Pakistan. In an interview with AFGHAN ISLAMIC PRESS, these engineers, Shah Mahmud and Mohammad Vali Popal, said that admissions have been halted at the engineering faculties for the past 5 years and that they were the last group to graduate. They said that numerous restrictions has been imposed on the university, which had been set up with U.S. cooperation about 30 years ago. They said Soviet advisers have fully taken over the university and three new subjects based on Communism and Marxism have been introduced.

Ministers Open New Oil Processing Center

LD272252 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The country's first center for processing and transporting oil products has been built, costing 1.5 billion afghanis. The first section of the processing and tanker transportation of oil products was opened in Dasht-e Shemtala today by Public Works Minister Nazer Mohammad at a ceremony on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the PDPA.

The completion of this center will meet the needs of citizens of Kabul and eastern provinces of the country for oil products, and the center will also provide a major facility for storage and checking of oil tankers.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the Dasht-e Shemtala oil products project, which is equipped with all advanced modern technical equipment, is financed from long-term credits supplied by that friendly country, the USSR.

This project consists of seven warehouses, stores, offices, a workers' dormitory, a dining room with a capacity of 1,000, a canalization system, a power and telephone network, central heating, a diesel power generating unit, and water storage to supply drinking water and water for any fire, having a capacity of 250 square meters.

A source said that the next phase of this project, whose construction is 40-60 percent complete, will be completed by the end of the second quarter of the coming year, according to the plan.

The objective of this project, whose construction was begun in 1981 by the Bana'i construction enterprise, the Road and Construction Department of the Ministry of Public Works with the cooperation of the experts and engineers of the Soviet Union, was to provide oil products, to create facilities for the people, to repair tankers and to store them outside the city.

By utilizing the motor pool of Dasht-e Chemtala, it will become possible to raise the technical coefficient to 0.72; that is to say, 280 tankers from the total of 391 tankers will always be in technical readiness for service.

Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalalar then spoke about the economic importance of this project and thanked those enterprises and workers who endured much trouble for the construction of this public welfare project.

At the end of this gathering, commendation certificates and cash awards were presented to a number of the workers and employees who had worked hard for the completion of this project. An Afghan-Soviet friendship room was also opened at the project.

'Brisk Polling' in 2d Round Lok Sabha Elections

BK271323 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The second round of polling to the Lok Sabha in six states and two union territories ended this evening. The states are Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir and the union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Andaman and Nicobar islands. Moderate to brisk polling has been reported in all the constituencies. Voters in Goa, Daman and Diu have also exercised their franchise to elect 30 representatives to the assembly, whereas in Manipur polling was held for the 60-member assembly.

In Andhra Pradesh, moderate to heavy polling of about 60 to 65 percent was reported throughout the state. Barring incidents of firing and violence in Cuddapah constituency and tension in Kurnool constituency, the polling was by and large peaceful in the entire state. Women outnumbered men in exercising their franchise at many places in the state. There were reports of boycott of polling at four villages in Nellore and one village in Nalgonda District.

In Madhya Pradesh, 10 to 25 percent voting was recorded till 1100 in 14 Lok Sabha constituencies. Brisk polling was reported in Gwalior.

In Uttar Pradesh, moderate to brisk polling was reported from 33 Lok Sabha and the remaining assembly segments of 10 constituencies. Repolling was also held in seven polling stations in the state — three in Baghpat, two in Mainpuri and one each in Amroha and Hamirpuri.

Heavy polling was recorded in Jammu and Udhampur constituencies of Jammu and Kashmir. In Jammu City, over 70 percent votes were cast. In rural areas of Jammu District the poll percentage was about 60 percent. Women and youths outnumbered other sections. People from all communities participated in today's poll in large number. No untoward incident has been reported so far.

The turnout was heavy at the 31 polling stations in Kashmir valley where repoll was held today. Our Srinagar correspondent reports that the polling was peaceful and orderly and no untoward incident was reported from anywhere. As already reported, a repoll was ordered in these polling stations following reports of irregularities during polling on Monday when the three parliamentary constituencies in the Kashmir valley went to the poll. Among 31 booths one was in Baramulla where polling had been adjourned.

In Bihar, repolling in 155 booths in 26 constituencies was held. At some booths the polling was brisk. In the first 3 hours over 30 percent of the voters had cast their votes in some of the booths.

In Maharashtra, polling in all the 22 constituencies in the second round closed at 1600 today.

In Panaji, polling in the 2 parliamentary and 30 assembly constituencies ended at 1600 today.

Congress-I Leads

BK281117 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1103 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Here is the latest party position in the Lok Sabha election: The Congress-I candidates are leading in the majority of the Lok Sabha constituencies across the country from where counting trends are available.

In Amethi constituency of Uttar Pradesh, Mr Rajiv Gandhi is leading by over 53,000 votes over Mrs Meneka Gandhi of the Rashtriya Sanjay Manch at the end of the second round of counting.

The first result of the Hanamkonda constituency in Andhra Pradesh has gone in favor of the Bharatiya Janata Party candidate, Mr Sidhu Reddy. He defeated the home minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, by a margin of 64,000 votes. However, Mr Narasimha Rao, is leading by over 40,000 votes in Ramtek constituency in Maharashtra.

In Baghpat, the Dalit Mazdoor Kishan Party president, Mr Charan Singh, was leading by 20,000 votes over his nearest Congress-I rival, Mr Mahesh Sharma.

In Delhi, the Congress-I candidates are leading in all the seven constituencies.

BJP Leader Vajpayee Defeated

BK281418 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1405 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Here is the latest party position in the Lok Sabha election: 37 results have so far been declared, out of which 27 seats have gone to the Congress-I, the Bharatiya Janata Party [BJP] has won 1, while the Telugu Desam 3, Congress-S 1, Janata 2, Independents and others 3 seats.

The BJP chief, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, has conceded defeat. In a statement he said as a democrat he has accepted the verdict of the people of Gwalior. He has also congratulated in a telegram Mr Madhavrao Scindia of the Congress-I over his success.

Spokesman on Charges Against Jasbir Singh

HK271404 Hong Kong AFP in English 1356 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 27 (AFP) — Indian police have charged alleged Sikh terrorist Jasbir Singh, nephew of the late Sikh fundamentalist leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, with sedition, unlawful activity and provoking enmity between different communities, a foreign office spokesman said today.

Jasbir Singh, 22, was flown here early this morning after he was detained in Manila by Philippine immigration authorities and turned over to Indian security agents who escorted him on the flight back to India.

The spokesman said the Indian Government appreciated the "full cooperation" shown by the Philippine authorities.

(In Manila, Mr. Singh's lawyer, Antonio Coronel, today said he had learned his client was detained at the request of the Indian Embassy because he was suspected of being involved in the October 31 Murder of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.)

If convincted Mr. Singh, who had earlier been denied entry by airport officials in London, Dubayy and Bangkok, is liable to life imprisonment under relevant sections of the Indian penal code and of the 1967 Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.

The spokesman also described as "absurd and baseless" the remarks reportedly made by Mr. Singh in Manila that his life would be in danger if he returned to India.

Mr. Singh will be dealt under provisions of Indian law and will have recourse to all remedies available to Indian nationals, the spokesman added.

Meanwhile, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) agency reported that a special team probing Mrs. Gandhi's slaying had taken Mr. Singh into custody and was questioning him on the murder carried out by two Sikh members of the late premier's security guard.

Soon after landing here, Mr. Singh was moved to a maximum security prison somewhere in Rajasthan, bordering Punjab state, where some other extremists are also held, PTI said, quoting reliable sources.

Earlier informed sources said Mr. Singh had been taken to old Delhi's Moghul-built RED FORT, a high-walled structure reportedly housing one of the well-equipped interogation centres of the federal intelligence department.

Mr. Singh had reportedly left India in the first week of October along with Sikh pilgrims to the Nankana Sahib, the birth-place of Guru Nanak, founder of the Sikh religion, in Lahore, Pakistan.

He was reported to have given an interview to the Pakistan newspaper *NAWA-E WAQT* and held closed door meetings with Sikh extremist leader Ganga Singh Dhillon and others, PTI said.

Mr. Dhillon, the self-proclaimed separatist leader of Khalistan or Sikh homeland, permanently resides in Britain.

In the interview he was reported to have said that "Mrs. Gandhi's assassination was just a part of the plot and that they intended to kill more Indian V.I.P's," the agency added.

Indian intelligence officials were investigating how a known "extremist" like Jasbir Singh was permitted to go to PAKISTAN with pilgrims, according to PTI.

The foreign office spokesman said Mr. Singh's Indian passport was impounded by the Indian Embassy in Manila which had issued him an emergency travel certificate.

Mr. Singh's uncle, Mr. Bhindranwale, led the violent Sikh campaign for autonomy in India's northern Punjab state, where Sikhs form a majority of the population.

The violence reached a climax last June when the Indian Army stormed the Golden Temple — Sikhism's holiest shrine — in Amritsar to dislodge Sikh militants who had turned the compound into a virtual fortress. More than 650 people, including Mr. Bhindranwale, were killed in the assault.

Zia on Election, Non-Bengalis in Bangladesh

BK271129 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has reiterated that the entire election process will be completed by 23 March next. In a brief informal talk with newsmen on his arrival in Karachi this morning, he said their aim was to conduct fair and impartial elections in an efficient manner. Replying to a question, the president said other than constitutional amendments, the chief election commissioner will announce the schedule after he had given a date. He thanked the people for giving him the overwhelming mandate in the referendum and said this was due to the blessings of Allah and good wishes of the people.

When his attention was drawn to a statement made in Bangladesh about non-Bengalis, the president said Pakistan had met with more than its obligation and these people were the responsibility of Bangladesh and not of Pakistan.

PRC President Greets Zia on Referendum

BK251141 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Chinese President Li Xiannian has greeted President Mohammad Ziaul Haq on his success in the recent referendum and expressed his best wishes to him. In a message on behalf of the people of China and on his own behalf, President Li Xiannian said that during President Ziaul Haq's coming term in office the existing very pleasant, friendly and good-neighborly relations between the two countries will be further strengthened. He said that now, on the eve of 1985, I wish for the well-being and welfare of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and its people. He prayed for the further success, good health and pleasure of the Pakistani president and expressed his New Year greetings.

Editorial Urges Zia To Gain People's Support

GF241326 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 21 Dec 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Talks With the Politicians"]

[Excerpts] What President Ziaul Haq wanted from the referendum he has obtained, but now that he has become the people's president he should see the country's conditions and problems as a politician; instead of relying on the strength of martial law, he should strive to obtain the support and confidence of the people.

It is true that the president's position has become stronger due to the referendum and he has acquired new power, but there is another side to this: That is, the political parties and leaders have not accepted the referendum and they are challenging its validity, and it cannot be said that all the parties and politicians who boycotted the referendum are non-Islamic or enemies of the country.

Instead of ignoring his political opponents, the president should try to take them into his confidence and compromise with them. We are sure that such efforts will not be in vain, because there are individuals in the MRD and outside it who genuinely desire a compromise, on the condition that the necessary assurances are given.

It is not possible for President Ziaul Haq or the government to grapple with the conditions facing the country at home and abroad; this requires national understanding. Now, after the referendum, the president's responsibility has doubled, because he will not depart after the elections. He is responsible for battling against political storms and tidal waves in the maelstrom of politics. This demands that the president must not bask in pride and consider others inferior and weak. He should embark on talks with the political leaders on a national level — without an inflated ego — and should endeavor to effect a compromise.

Arrest of 'Several NDP Leaders' Announced

BK280532 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0245 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] In Pakistan, several leaders of the now-defunct National Democratic Party [NDP] were arrested in the Northwest Frontier Province yesterday. The NDP functionaries were on their way from Peshawar to Swathi for to address a meeting of lawyers. They were detained by the police at Ismailia.

Editorial Scores BBC Referendum Reportage

GF271150 Lahore JANG in Urdu 22 Dec 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Foreign News Agencies and Pakistan"]

[Text] Pakistan is an open society, and there are a number of foreign correspondents here who perform their duties with complete freedom. There are no restrictions on them, but Pakistani people have realized that some foreign correspondents do not abide by the normal rules of journalism and see the situation in Pakistan through special eyeglasses. They then send reports to their listeners and readers. Some of these news agencies have been accused of being under Zionist control.

There is a long history of "favors" to Pakistan by a well-known news agency, the BBC. Several circles have complained of its reporting on the recent referendum, and this reporting is now considered far below the lowest criterion of truth and impartiality. It is not a source of pride for a well-known news agency.

The people of Pakistan cannot be blamed if they express their venom and anger against such reporting. Such reporting will harm its own prestige. Foreign correspondents and workers should keep in mind their profession's demands of impartiality so that they can be trusted.

India's 'Complaints' on Bilateral Ties Scored

GF211500 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 16 Dec 84 p 3

[Editorial: "The Real Complaint Is Against India's Neighbors"]

[Excerpts] India has officially complained that certain steps taken by Pakistan in the past few months have not been conducive

to the furthering of mutual relations between the two countries. This complaint was aired by Mr Rasgotra, Indian foreign secretary, in a letter sent to Pakistani Foreign Secretary Mr Niaz A. Naik.

Mr Rasgotra's complaints in his letter are not only baseless but are also a negative response to those sentiments of goodwill which are being fostered by Pakistan. It has become the policy of Indian rulers to lay the blame for all their self-created problems and troubles on Pakistan. Many times during the past, Indian airplanes had been "hijacked" to Pakistan; Pakistan had made all arrangements for the safety of the passengers and the crew, but not once did the Indian Government express any appreciation.

The Indian rulers on various pretexts have not only shrugged off the hand of friendship proffered by Pakistan many times, but they have also unilaterally cancelled the joint commission sessions scheduled earlier. President Ziaul Haq even personally attended Mrs Gandhi's last rites and has continued to express goodwill and friendliness toward India.

All this seems to be one-way traffic because India has always responded with harshness and belligerence and false accusations toward Pakistani overtures of sincerity, and in this sense Mr Rajiv Gandhi also seems to have taken after his mother.

SRI LANKA

Mixed Reaction To Dropping Proposals on Tamils

HK270908 Hong Kong AFP in English 0817 GMT 27 Dec 84

[By Neville de Silva]

[Text] Colombo, Dec 27 (AFP) — The Sri Lankan Government's decision to abandon proposals aimed at ending the island's Tamil separatist crisis met today with a mixture of public relief and despondency.

The proposals to end the ethnic conflict, which has claimed at least 404 lives by official counts since November 19, were abandoned at a cabinet meeting yesterday.

President Junius Jayewardene had presented the proposals, granting greater district autonomy to the Tamils, to a national roundtable conference 13 days ago.

The country's major political parties and ethnic groups, which made up the conference, have yet to pronounce on the decision.

But an editorial in the independent *SUN* newspaper today which read: "We are sure the nation as a whole did heave a sigh of relief when the decision was made public yesterday", reflected public relief, observers said.

The government said yesterday it had dropped the proposals, after the major Tamil political party had publicly rejected them, because "no useful purpose could be achieved in discussing or arriving at a decision" on them.

Public relief reflected the groundswell of opposition which the proposals had provoked during the year-long national roundtable conference of political parties and ethnic and religious groups, which ended last week, the observers said.

Many people intervewed today by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE expressed their relief the proposals had been dropped.

They said that if the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) had spurned proposals that Sinhalese parties and organizations had thought were too sweeping, then Tulf "did not deserve sympathy".

Leading Sinhalese political party, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, an influential section of Buddhist monks and Cabinet Minister Cyril Mathew all publicly opposed the draft.

Mr Mathew was sacked by President Jayewardene on Monday for his outspoken comments.

Anti-Government forces would also have joined under cover of the anti-proposals agitation to create disturbances which could have erupted in another round of anti-Tamil violence, observers said.

This might have entailed the re-deployment of security forces leaving the troubled north and east vulnerable to separatist attacks, they added.

But alongside the relief that a major flare-up had been averted, there are growing fears that the country is drifting aimlessly with no signs of a realistic solution to the crisis, observers said.

"We are now no nearer a solution than we were one year ago. In fact the situation is worse now", a public servant told AFP.

"Our problem is that we have brought Indian intervention nearer because a political solution is further away," he added.

Many other people agreed that unless a political settlement can be found quickly, Indian intervention or at least increased pressure from New Delhi, cannot be ruled out.

Khomeyni Emphasizes Judiciary's Independence
LD231255 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] This morning, Messrs Musavi-Ardabili, the chief justice of the Supreme Court; Sane'i, the state prosecutor-general; and Moqtada'i, Bojnurdi, and Mir-Mohammadi, other members of the Supreme Judicial Council, were received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the course of this audience, all the members of the Supreme Judicial Council first presented a report to the imam of the ummah on the council's achievements and difficulties. Afterwards, while expressing gratitude for the ceaseless efforts of the Supreme Judicial Council, Imam Khomeyni made some remarks, the text of which follows:

[Announcer read] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

The issue that I must explain to all the people and particularly to those who are involved in the affairs of state is this: The judicial power is an independent power, meaning that, when judges issue a verdict, no one, even another jurisprudent, has the right to quash it or interfere in it. Also no one has the right to interfere in judicial matters, such interference being contrary to Islamic law. Preventing implementation of judges' verdicts is also contrary to Islamic law. I would also like to tell the people that I have known the members of this council for many years, and they are worthy of their status. When they issue a verdict or an order, no one has the right to create a climate [of opposition and criticism] in the press, in his speeches, or among the people. It is not in our interest to weaken the judicial power; this power must be strengthened.

I would like to stress again the meaning of judicial independence: When a judge issues a verdict and the need arises to investigate that verdict, there are proper authorities for that purpose and no one else has the right to interfere. I hope that the gentlemen will be successful in the judcial power in acting appropriately and powerfully. I also hope that the nation, the Majlis, and the government will back them so that no harm will come to that success, God fobid.

May Allah's peace, salutations, and mercy be upon you all.

Khamene'i Speaks on U.S. 'Terrorism,' OPEC
LD281502 Tehran IRNA in English 1457 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Tehran, Dec 28, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamane'i Friday accused the United States government of encouraging terrorism and warned that the U.S. has "dangerous plans" against the Muslim people of Lebanon.

Speaking three days after the martyrdom of six people in a terrorist bomb explosion in central Tehran, the president said there is no one in the world who does not see the U.S. encouraging terrorism. He said the U.S. defended terrorism against its enemies under the cover of confronting terrorism. "But" he added, "the truth is clear to us."

Khamene'i was addressing a massive crowd of people at the Friday prayers at Tehran University and its adjacent streets and alleys.

"We know that America has dangerous plans for the Muslim people of Lebanon," he said.

"America is laying the political and psychological grounds to launch an attack against Muslims in southern Lebanon."

The president also said the large oil consumer countries were plotting to break the oil price set by the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which is dominated by Muslim members.

"We believe that this conspiracy by the world arrogant powers should be firmly resisted. OPEC must gain control over oil and it should produce less.

"Even if they (OPEC members) could, they should not sell this precious resource to the arrogant powers at all," he said.

On the recent meeting of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), President Khamene'i said the Islamic Republic's delegations led by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati had "many achievements" and the meeting carried out "basic actions".

He added that Iran's best success in the OIC meeting was to thwart "the plots of the opposition and the statements by the enemies" and gain approval for a number of its proposals in the final resolution.

One of the Iranian proposals which called for the setting up of an official committee to combat moral corruption in Islamic countries was approved, despite opposition from Egypt and Morocco, he said.

On domestic issues, President Khamene'i stressed on the government's need to lay taxes on the rich and called on the executive and legislative branches to exert all their efforts in preparing and implementing the tax law.

After a heated and prolonged debate, the Majlis last week approved by a large majority the draft of a government bill which would considerably increase private sector taxes.

At present, government wage earners pay nearly two-thirds of the government's total annual taxes compared to only one third by the private sector.

"No government can carry out its responsibilities without the people's presence and help in all sectors of the society," Khamene'i said.

"When a certain sector refuses to help the government then taxes should be levied in order to run the society."

He said the tax burden should not be on the shoulders of the poor and those who are better-off financially should pay more taxes.

"Today, the arrogant powers want to see us feeding ourselves from our own resources, that is to only sell oil and spend it. [as received] This isn't right," the president said.

The president also emphasised on the efforts to uproot illiteracy. The revolution would not reach any of its goals without eliminating illiteracy and ignorance, he said.

Before the president's sermon, the head of the literacy movement, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohsen Qara'ati, made a similar plea to the people and officials. He said the movement has taught one million people to read and write in recent years.

Musavi Stresses Need for Revolutionary Unity

LD271204 Tehran IRNA in English 1140 GMT 27 Dec 74

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 27, IRNA —Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi speaking in a ceremony marking the tenth martyrdom anniversary of the late Ayatollah Ghaffari, stressed the need for unity and pursuing the objectives of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. "In order to revive our Islamic identity" he added, "and materialise the slogans of the revolution, we should preserve our revolutionary spirit."

He further told the gathering that it was through reliance on these Islamic principles that the Iranian people rid themselves of the corrupt cultural values of the toppled regime and have been able to thwart plots of imperialism.

He further stressed the need for building an economic system based on non-oil revenues and added that efforts should be made to decrease reliance of Iranian economy on oil so that enemies of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and world oppressors would not be able to damage the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In another part of his speech the prime minister said that it was through maintaining the principles of the revolution that the Islamic Republic of Iran had preserved its power in the Persian Gulf and the Hormuz Strait.

On the Iraqi imposed war and unlimited aid of superpowers to the Iraqi regime, he said that the Iraqi imposed war had ideological roots and the Iranian forces in battle fields have been protecting the Islamic values. He further added that the main objective behind imposing the war on Iran was to crush Islamic values and prevent it from infiltrating into the hearts of the oppressed masses. The war should be continued until final victory of the Islamic forces, he stressed.

On the recent bomb explosion in southern Tehran which claimed lives of six people, the prime minister said that this crime was an attempt to cover up the disintegration of the counterrevolutionary groups and prevailing disputes among them. Such crimes, he stressed, increased determination of the Iranian people to continue their revolution, he emphasised.

Musavi Addresses Officers on War Economy

LD220422 Tehran IRNA in English 1502 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Tehran Dec. 21, IRAN — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said here Thursday that while the superpowers are giving huge loans to the Iraqi regime, the Islamic Republic is maintaining its war economy with no foreign debt.

Speaking to a group of high-ranking officers and personnel of the Gendarmerie, Premier Musavi said the interest paid by some South American countries to Western banks, specially those in the United States, is as large as the total oil revenues of the Islamic Republic.

"Western countries have extended five billion dollars of credit to the aggressive regime of Iraq in the past 5 months without knowing when it will be paid back," he said.

But he added Iran has "taken large strides in the path of independence without taking loans and while continuing the war and paying back its foreign debt".

He also praised the Gendarmerie which he said was a popular organization expanding across the country.

The maintenance of security particularly in the provinces of Kordestan and West Azarbaijan, and the fight against drug smugglers in the eastern border is a responsibility that the gendarmes have carried out well, the prime minister said.

Among the Gendarmerie officers was the head of the force, Colonel Kochak-Zadeh, who reported on the activities of the force in the past nine months.

Prime Minister Musavi Chairs Cabinet Meeting

LD261808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] This morning the Cabinet met in session under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi. The meeting began with a discussion of world political developments and current national affairs. Referring to the recent remarks of the imam of the ummah about strengthening the judiciary, Mir Hoseyn Musavi said: The serving government and the executive officials announce their readiness to support and strengthen the judiciary. It is natural that officials will implement the order of the imam as a religious duty. Referring to the holding of monthly joint meetings between the judiciary and the executive branches, the prime minister expressed his hope that, by continuing this process, there will be greater cohesion between the judicial and executive officials of the country.

Then Mr. Valayati, who visited Yemen to take part in a meeting of Islamic foreign ministers, submitted a report about the outcome of his visit and his meetings with the officials taking part in the meeting.

Later in the session, the law about lands which have been temporarily farmed was discussed, and after some amendments it was approved for submission to the Majlis. In this meeting a

report by the Economics and Finance Committee and urgent proposals were discussed and the following decisions were approved by the Cabinet:

The allocation of 1.2 billion rials to the Ministry of Agriculture for projects concerned with the development of pastures.

The allocation of 200 million rials for the printing and publication of the Dehkhoda dictionary.

The allocation of 2 billion rials for the implementation of projects to alleviate impoverishment in deprived areas.

The allocation of 3 billion rials for special military operations by the Gendarmerie, and a protocol on the formation of a joint border commission between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan.

Majlis Speaker Condemns Tehran Bombing

LD271319 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Our correspondent reports on today's Majlis open session:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. This morning's open Majlis session was chaired by Hashemi-Rafsanjani. In a speech, he said: The bombing by counter-revolutionaries in Shush Square and the killing of deprived people waiting for a bus in very cold and snowy weather, once again exposed the antipopular and inhuman nature of the enemies of the Islamic Republic and their own cowardice. They showed that they bear a deep grudge against the deprived people who are the backbone of the revolution. Holding talks with them would not be of much use.

We say this to world arrogance which claims to fight against terrorism, but is sheltering them in Paris, so that the contrast between their claims and their actions can be exposed to the world.: Why do those who claim that they do not wish for insecurity in the world give shelter to those individuals who have officially claimed responsibility for such a crime? Do they think that the blood of American and European criminals is redder than that of the people of south Tehran? They do not consider the crimes committed by Israel in south Lebanon and the crimes committed by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, and so forth, as terrorism; but they consider the justice-seeking movements of the people of Afghanistan and Lebanon and the oppressed Palestinians as terrorism. This is a bullying and hegemonistic logic.

Khamene'i, Hashemi-Rafsanjani at Tehran Seminar

LD251851 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] The ninth seminar of Tehran Province's Friday imams ended its work this afternoon after speeches by Messrs Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran's Friday imam, and Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Majlis speaker.

Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i spoke about issues raised during the recent OPEC conference. Referring to the unity of views and stances of OPEC members toward the plots hatched by oil-consuming countries, especially the United States, to reduce oil prices, he said:

The OPEC members are already aware of the just positions of the Islamic Republic, positions which have always opposed the reduction of oil prices and defended the rights of the peoples of the region.

In his speech, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani referred to the war that had been imposed on the Islamic Republic and noted that Iran was not a warmonger. He expounded on the military position of Islam's combatants and the military might of the Islamic Republic of Iran to continue the war. While emphasizing the need to continue the imposed war until final victory, he said: We cannot be satisfied with anything else short of victory and the fall of the Iraqi Ba'thist system.

Concluding his speech, the Majlis speaker referred to the importance of research with regard to the historical background, the course of progress, and the influence of Friday prayer sermons. He also issued guidelines on observing ever more gloriously the Friday prayers throughout the country.

In a speech at the conclusion of the session, Mr Qera'ati, imam's representative to the literacy movement, also referred to the extensive activities of that revolutionary institution to extirpate illiteracy in the country. Speaking of the problems besetting the realization of that momentous task, he expressed the hope that Tehran Province's Friday imams would speak in their sermons about the need to strengthen that revolutionary institution and solve its problems as well as about encouraging the people to participate more extensively in the literacy movement.

Reportage on DPRK Foreign Minister's Visit

Velayati-Kim Yong-nam Talks

LD271624 Tehran IRNA in English 1552 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Tehran Dec. 27, IRNA — Iranian and North Korean foreign ministers met here Thursday and reiterated anti-imperialist fight and said the non-aligned movement must be strengthened.

Iran's 'Ali Akbar Velayati said breaking away from U.S. imperialism has been the greatest achievement in the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

But he added "The expulsion of U.S. imperialism does not mean the establishment of ties with the other superpower".

Iran believes, he said, that the Third World countries have a similar destiny and must cooperate in freeing themselves from the domination of the superpowers". [quotation mark as received]

The Third World suffers from the expansionism of the superpowers, he said, an example of which is the current famine in Africa.

DPRK's foreign minister, Kim Yong-nam said the Islamic Revolution is an anti-imperialist revolution which has blocked the imperialists' intervention in the Persian Gulf and the region.

The DPRK has been standing and will stand by Iran in the battle against world imperialism, Yong-nam said.

"Arrogant world powers, particularly U.S. imperialism, have been plotting for the failure of the non-aligned movement and therefore we must all stand against these schemes" he added.

Khamene'i Receives DPRK Official

LD271614 Tehran IRNA in English 1530 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Tehran Dec. 27, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic and foreign minister Kim Yong-nam of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea called for an expansion of ties and a united stand in the fight against imperialism when they met here Thursday.

In the meeting, Kim expressed friendly sentiments of his country's president and said both Iran and DPRK have similarly struggled to achieve freedom and peace.

He said Korean people have made a deep bound [as received] with the Iranian nation and that sentiments between the two nations, after the Islamic revolution, have caused an upsurge in bilateral cooperation.

Referring to the struggle of the Iranian nation that Yong-nam said he had witnessed in his trip, he said "the just struggle of the Iranian nation and the struggle of all those nations seeking justice will finally succeed".

He extended an invitation by DPRK Leader Kim Il-Song to President Khamene'i to visit North Korea and called for an expansion of ties between the two countries.

President Khamene'i expressed gratitude for the friendly sentiments of Kim Yong-Nam and said Iranian and Korean people had similar feelings and thoughts in the struggle against the superpowers.

He said DPRK is threatened by the superpowers the same way that Iran is and "fortunately you have been resisting these threats".

The Islamic Republic of Iran shakes the hands of all governments and nations which have participated in the struggle against imperialism.

He also called for the expansion of ties between the two countries.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,954

LD271620 Tehran IRNA in English 1558 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Tehran Dec. 27, IRNA — Sporadic artillery and mortar duels between the Iranian and Iraqi forces continued Wednesday in the border areas of Piranshahr, Sar Dasht, Hajj 'Umran, Marivan, and Panjwin, were Iran's Muslim combatants deployed defence tactics while bombarding enemy bunkers and observation posts.

The Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said in its military Communique Number 1954 Thursday that in the Ilam and Bakhtaran fronts, cross fire between the two sides were underway and Muslim combatants poured heavy artillery fire on enemy positions paralyzing their activities and destroying a number of their bunkers, observation posts, a 106 mm field gun and a number of artillery pieces.

In the southern fronts, a group of enemy soldiers were spotted in the vicinity of the Nahr-Anbar, Bejliyeh and Zobeydeh regions and were forced to retreat.

In the Chazzabah region, two groups of enemy patrols were spotted and pushed back after sustaining casualties.

In the cross fire on the shores of the Arvand River, a number of Iraqi troops were killed and wounded and parts of their weapons destroyed.

The city of Abadan was bombarded Wednesday by long-range Iraqi artillery, damaging five houses.

Guard Corps Announces Maneuvers for Combatants

LD271233 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the central region has called on all redrafted combatants and those coming under the plan Labbayk Ya Khomeyni [We Respond to Thee O Khomeyni] in Seyyed al-Shohada base, to go at the appointed time to participate in the training maneuvers of the Seyyed al-Shohada Division, due to be held at midnight tonight. Go to the following places:

Sahab oz-Zaman Mosque, in Eslamshahr, Bistmetri Emam Khomeyni Street; the Mosque of the Most Generous Apostle, in Eslamshahr, Ayatollah Kashani Avenue; Sahab oz-Zaman Mosque, Saveh highway, Bagh-e Seyd Township; Bab al-Hava'ej Mosque, Vali-ye 'Ahd Township, Zahedi Street; Ali Ibn Abi Talib Mosque, Shadabad Township; Sadqi-ye Mosque; in Sadiqiyeh Township; Abolfazk great mosque, in 17 Shahrivar Avenue.

Foreign Military Attaches Visit POW Camp

LD271723 Tehran IRNA in English 1631 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Gorgan, Mazamdaran Pr., Dec. 27, IRNA — A special ceremony to mark birth anniversary of Jesus Christ was held Thursday with the participation of some 100 Iraqi POWs and foreign military attaches to Tehran.

Welcoming the group, commander of the Gorgan POW camp Colonel Samani, gave a report on the situation in the camp and pointed to the Islamic and human attitude of the officials towards the Iraqi POWs.

He added that all the personnel of the camp, ranging from guards to the POWs, were enjoying medicare services as well as educational, technical, scientific and sports facilities.

In a ceremony later held in the camp Hojjat ol-Eslam Shariati, head of the cultural committee of the Iraqi POWs commission, congratulated all world Christians on the occasion, particularly the Iraqi POWs in Tehran.

He added that similar ceremonies were being held in all Iraqi POW camps throughout the country, adding that maximum possibilities were being employed to celebrate the occasion as glorious as possible.

Referring to vicious propaganda against the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Shariati said that propaganda machinery was at the service of the supporters of tyranny and, therefore, they were used against Iran.

He stressed that although the Islamic Republic of Iran had practically proved that Iraqi POWs were guests of Iran, the International Red Cross [IRC] had not admitted this since it would not be in its interest.

Rejecting the allegations of the enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran and brain washing of the Iraqi POWs, Hojjat ol-Eslam Shariati noted that the reason for the IRC's negative stance vis-a-vis Iran was due to the expulsion of a number of its persona-non-grata agents from Iran last year.

Therefore, he added, the International Red Cross was seeking an opportunity to take revenge and thus brought up the case of Gorgan POW camp.

He hoped that defenders of human rights would come to their senses and become aware of dangerous consequences of their biased stances which would endanger international peace.

Informed political sources attach great importance to the visit of the foreign military attaches to Gorgan camp since during the past few months allies of the Iraqi regime have been staging extensive propaganda to tarnish the attitude of officials with Iraqi POWs in the camp.

Therefore, the visit military experts of foreign countries to Gorgan camp would thwart such baseless propaganda.

In related news, the military attaches visited various parts of the camp including its health care center, workshops and kitchen.

A number of the military attaches visited several Iraqi POWs hospitalised in the health care center and inquired about the medicare facilities available to them. The doctor of the center provided the visitors with the necessary information. A hospitalised Iraqi POW expressed satisfaction with the situation in the camp.

They also visited workshops and the mosque of camp and were given a detailed report on activities of the POWs. In the workshops the POWs presented samples of their handicrafts to the visitors as gifts.

Oil Ministry Issues Statement on OPEC Conference

GF240615 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] In the wake of the postponement of the latest OPEC oil ministers' conference for a week, the Oil Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement calling for coordination among OPEC members in pricing and production in order to halt the drop in oil prices.

The statement notes the rapid drop in oil prices in the days preceeding the OPEC session. This drop was the result of the drop in the price of (?light) crude and also lack of adherence to OPEC's production quotas by some OPEC members. It was also caused by the efforts of industrial nations to reduce oil prices in the international markets through such means as the use of their stored oil at the rate of up to 3 million barrels per day as well as the reduction of prices by the two North Sea producers, Britain and Norway.

The statement goes on to point to the differences of opinion among the OPEC oil ministers over a united policy to oppose the drop in oil prices and stresses: The implementation of a policy to reduce the current crisis and establish true peace and good relations among the members is the only fundamental way to control oil prices. In this way we could expect to have all members adopt general and coordinated policies to establish exact production and export programs so that all the members can meet the foreign exchange needs of their respective countries.

In another part of the statement by the Oil Ministry of our country it is stressed: The presence of dicipline among the members of the organization will allow the organization to use more force to oppose the destructive policies and plots of the international oppression. It will also strengthen and stablize the international oil market.

The statement notes the articles of the draft resolution proposed by [word indistinct] of the OPEC secretariat offered to the recent session concerning the establishment of regulations that would do the following: stablize the international oil market; fix and possibly increase future oil prices; exact adherence to quota levels; end possible disruptive action; use figures for the sale of oil products as part of the quota for crude production; bring about agreements for full or partial refining; stop industrial countries from increasing reserves; and form a council of oil ministers to control production, export, prices and, in general, oversee the oil market. The statement points out: If this OPEC proposal is not approved, we can expect a sad future for this organization. Should this happen the price war will immediately begin and prices will drop to $15 per barrel, which is equivalent to the production costs of some of the members. This will force the member countries to increase their production and exports to meet their foreign exchange needs. Therefore the trend toward price cuts and production increases will achieve momentum and we can expect an unbelievable drop in price levels. Should this happen, control of prices by production — which is the current state of affairs in the oil market — will collapse and the destiny of oil will be similar to the majority of other raw materials and simple goods such as sugar. Thus the ray of hope that was growing stronger through the establishment of such organiza-

tions by the Third World countries to oppose international plots will gradually die out.

The statement concludes: The Islamic Republic of Iran, in order to achieve its noble revolutionary goals which stem from the struggles of the Muslim Iranian nation, announces its readiness to cooperate in any way to strengthen OPEC further and to oppose all international plots, and is ready to continue to stand fast having learned the lesson of resistance during the past few years in the furnace of the imposed war and as a result of various problems.

Oil Ministry Announces Production Figures

LD272226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
2030 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The Oil Ministry announced that, as a result of hard work and persistent efforts by the active personnel of the country's refineries, a new limit was reached by the various refineries for the third consecutive year.

According to the announcement, the average daily refining of crude oil by the country's active refineries during the month of Azar [22 November-22 December] reached, for the first time, 727,654 barrels or 115,688 cubic meters. This is 31.1 percent more than the official capacity of the refineries. Furthermore, during the same period, the committed personnel of the Tabriz refinery for the first time managed to increase the refining by almost more than 23 percent over the refinery's designed capacity.

As for the delivery of liquefied gas, its daily average has proved to be more than 3.994 million liters; this too is a new record. The refineries' four main products, — petrol, pariffin, gasoline, and fuel oil — have reached a daily average of more than 93.4 million liters, and have been delivered to the distribution section of the National Iranian Oil Company.

Envoy Discusses Ties With UAE Foreign Minister

GF231918 Tehran International Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Iranian Ambassador to the UAE Sadat Madar-Shahi today met with UAE Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah. During the meeting, they discussed the expansion of bilateral relations. Sadat Madar-Shahi affirmed Iran's decisive stand on the Saddamist aggression.

Kuwait Intimidates, Deports 34 Iranian Residents

LD231745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Continuing its hostile activities against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Kuwaiti Government deported another 34 Iranians resident in that country during the past few days. They arrived in Bushehr via the Persian Gulf and were housed in the deportees camp. Some of them had spent a week to 2 months under harassment and torture in Kuwaiti jails before being deported. The properties of some of them were confiscated by the Kuwaiti police.

Kuwait Expels More Iranians

GF281102 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian
1330 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] In a continuation of its hostile attitude, the Kuwaiti regime has expelled another 51 Iranian nationals from Kuwait in the last few days. They travelled in motor launches through the Persian Gulf coastal waters and arrived at the ports of Bushehr, Hendijan, and Ganaveh.

On arrival they were accommodated in refugee camps set up for Kuwaiti refugees. A number of them held valid residence permits for Kuwait. It must not remain unsaid that seven of them before their expulsion were kept in prisons and mentally tortured.

Indian Envoy Relays Rajiv Gandhi's Message

BK230430 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0245 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] The ambassador of India in Tehran called on the Iranian prime minister, Mir Hoseyn Musavi, yesterday and handed over a message from Mr Rajiv Gandhi. In his talks with Mr Musavi, the ambassador said that India is keen to promote economic, industrial, and agricultural cooperation with Iran. During the talks, the Iranian prime minister expressed his deep sorrow over the assassination of Mrs Gandhi.

Tehran Views Terror Campaigns Against Iran

GF280410 Tehran International Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Terror has one color, one smell, and one aim no matter how different its form or how it is carried out. When a bomb explodes near a group of innocent people, and the victims include children as well as adults, we can call this an act of terror. Briefly, terror is using force to achieve false and unjustifiable aims which differ from jihad or the use of force to achieve just rights.

The above introduction has been given to shed light on recent events taking place in the Islamic region which are aimed principally at the Islamic nation. Recent terror campaigns have been taking various forms, such as attempts on some individuals' lives or imprisonment of others without any reason for alleged involvement in crime. These people have not even been making any efforts to regain some of Islam's usurped rights of freedom and a dignified life.

Antirevolutionary groups did not lose any time in using elements opposed to the Islamic Revolution since its victory so that several aims may be fulfilled simultaneously. The first aim has been to engage the Islamic Republic with secondary issues so that it is distracted from the main issues, foremost of which are:resistance to the Ba'thist aggression, rebuilding the country, and self-

sufficiency. The second aim has been to provide a continuous stream of news for hostile media organs. The third aim has been to create confusion and havoc in the country in order to fish in troubled waters.

The antirevolutionary forces have used these elements and given them the green light to carry out any operation that could achieve these long-range goals for their masters. These elements have chosen the most crowded locations in the capital so that the crime and its aims could be manifested completely. Many children have been killed in these incidents so that the ugly face of the crime can show an appreciable amount of propaganda for the incident.

Those who listen to the trumpets of imperialists announcing details of the crimes against innocent people can easily make out what these stations are trying to convey. They are proving what we have said above.

Will these crimes be counted for the benefit of imperialists and their allies or will they have the opposite effect? These crimes will provide an impetus for the campaign against the well-known antics of international imperialism.